WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

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No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid* or they will not be attended to.

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.——'22

200 Bushels Barley

WANTED by the subscriber, who will pay as much for it as any person in the county, on its delivery at his Brewery in Salisbury.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 23, 1822.—'33

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Sarah Bradshaw, *vs.* Eli Bradshaw.....Petition for Divorce, filed at spring term, 1822.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Register, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

J. M. HUTCHISON, *C. S. C.*

3mt44.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY,

COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822. Ephraim Greenlee *vs.* John Martin, and others; original Bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Martin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant, John Martin, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and be heard ex parte

Test, A. L. ERWIN, *C. & M. E.*

pr. adv. $4. 3mt39

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. William Zachary, *vs.* John Edwards and Stokes Edwards.....Original attachment—Wm. Edwards summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered.

I, David Earnest, Clerk of the Superior Court aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of said court.

Test. D. EARNEST, *Clk.*

September 19, 1822.—t41p

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

IN Equity.—October Term, A. D. 1822.—Jacob Keistler, *vs.* the heirs of George Keistler, deceased.....Original Bill of Complaint.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Keistler, one of the heirs named in the bill, does not reside within the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said John Keistler personally appear at the next court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken and plead ex parte as to him. A true copy. 3mt40

Test. JAMES HILL, *C. M. E.*

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

Carriage and Windsor

CHAIR MAKING,

At Lincolnton, N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the citizens of the western part of North-Carolina, and the contiguous parts of South-Carolina, that they have commenced the above mentioned business, which they will carry on with punctuality and despatch.

They flatter themselves that, by their assiduity and application, they will be enabled to do ample justice to their employers.

MARTIN C. PHIFER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.

N. B. Sign-Boards neatly ornamented, with guilt or paint, executed at the shortest notice.

Lincolnton, Dec. 31, 1822.—13wt46

100 Dollars Reward.

ON the seventh day of this month, *Nixon Curry* broke jail in this county and escaped. He was under sentence of death.

Nixon Curry, well known in our courts of justice for his daring villanies, is about 30 years of age, six feet or upwards high, well proportioned and handsome, light hair, of a pleasing countenance, and easy address. He wore a white hat and blue broad cloth coat; but it is expected he will change his dress. He is fond of drink and of cards. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Curry and confine him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice.

ALLEN GILL,

D. S. of Iredell County, N. Carolina.

Nov. 19, 1822.—3mt41

The Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, will perhaps render a benefit to society, by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgements shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.

Oct. 1, 1822.——'21

Stop the Villain!

I WILL give *one hundred* dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Tennessee, or Wilkesboro', N. C. with the money and papers he stole; or $50 for him alone. The said William Moore stole from me, on the 13th October last, $375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven 50 dollar bills on the United States Bank, and one $20 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, black beard, some of his foreteeth rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal on running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.

Nov. 2, 1822. 13wt'39 LEROY HAIL.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1822.....Thomas M'Lure *vs.* the heirs at law of John M'Lure, deceased.—In this case it appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that John M'Lure and James M'Lure, two of the defendants, do not reside in the state aforesaid: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at next court and either plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3wt37p

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.....Jane Kerr *vs.* William Kerr.....Petition for Divorce and Alimony.—It appearing to court, that William Kerr resides without the limits of this state: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian news papers for three months, that unless the said William Kerr do make his appearance at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823, and answer, plead, or demur, to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and sentence and a decree made according to the prayer thereof.

A copy, test. GEO. GRAHAM, *Clk.*

3mt'47.—Price adv. $4.

National Politics.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

Digest of the Documents accompanying the President's Message.

The documents accompanying the President's Message at the opening of the session of Congress, exhibit in detail the state of the departments in subordination to the Executive authority; and it is the object of this article to furnish in a more condensed shape the various intelligence which they contain, and to illustrate succinctly its connexion with the national prosperity.

There is not a more animating spectacle than that of a liberal government proceeding uninterrupted in the promotion of the public prosperity and conducting a nation in its march to eminence in spite of all opposing obstacles. Such is the view presented at this moment by the administration of our country. Its diplomatic negotiations have been crowned with success; commerce is extending itself, and flourishing through the wisdom of its dispositions; the public revenue is rising from its temporary depression; the national defence is improving by the erection of new works for the protection of our maritime borders, the encouragement of military education, and the progress of an extensive system of naval preparation; our naval armament in the West Indies has been so far successful in avenging the injuries inflicted on our trade by the lawless depredations of piracy as to promise the eventual extirpation of that scourge of humanity; the protection afforded to the property of other nations has been instrumental to the extension of our national reputation abroad; and on every sea the ensigns of our sovereignty and strength wave triumphantly.

The first document is a convention of navigation and commerce between the United States and the King of France, concluded on the 24th June last, between the representatives of the two powers, and ratified on the same day by the President of the United States. By this instrument the commercial relations of the two countries are established on principles of reciprocal advantage; the ports of each are opened to the productions of the other on mutually beneficial terms ascertained and fixed by compact; and thus, by a temporary arrangement, which is in all probability preliminary of a more lasting connexion, our commerce is relieved of its most serious embarrassment, and we are restored to a friendly intercourse with that power of Europe, between which and our own country there has always existed a strong political sympathy.

The second document is a proclamation by the President, directing the ports of the United States to be opened to the vessels of Great Britain, employed in the trade between her West Indian possessions and the United States, in consideration of a previous arrangement of the same character, in favor of our commerce with the British colonies of the West Indies.

To our commerce, and to our revenue, which is dependent on it, these two arrangements are of incalculable utility. If philanthropy has cause to exult at the extension of our commercial alliances, and the cultivation of a pacific spirit with foreign powers, the interest of patriotism has a more abundant source of gratulation in viewing them as the presages of our own individual prosperity.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is next in order, may be considered as an index to the reports of the chiefs in each department of military service, which exhibit at large the present condition of the army, and furnish comparisons in every branch of expenditure between the economy of the present and the past.

The report of the Commanding General of the Army shows the amount of force, exclusive of recruits, to be 5,211, more than five-sixths of the complete organization.—Assuming the support of three-fourths of the complement as a very efficient numerical state of military formations, a balance of efficiency in the present condition of our military force will be obtained by comparing it with the standard of numbers.

This report also exhibits the execution of an arduous system of military inspection as extensive as the limits of our territory, in which several officers were necessarily employed. In all countries, inspections have been considered indispensable, even as applied to troops in an embodied state. How vital then to the efficiency of our service, in which our forces, from the paucity of their numbers, and the vast territorial extent of the country, are dispersed in divisions so minute that the influence of competition can scarcely be felt!

By the report of the chief of the Engineer Department, it appears, that above $200,000 have been expended on seven fortifications for the protection of Delaware, Chesapeake and Mobile Bays, and the Mississippi river.—These works constitute a part of the great system of defence, which has been projected under the present administration, and in the execution of which, it has steadily progressed. When it is completed, we shall have a chain of frontier occupations, which will enable us to prosecute, amid the terrors of war, our industrious pursuits, in our interior, undisturbed by the apprehension, that our coast will be desolated, our cities pillaged, and our capitol devoted to conflagration.

Our Military School at West Point has been improved in the course of study, and in the plan of duties. Able professors, a prudent administration of authority, and a wise system of regulations, are the principal excellencies of the Institution—in all its endowments, it is worthy of the increasing magnitude of the country, and of the importance which it possesses in furnishing the elements of our military character; and it may confidently challenge a comparison with any institution of the same character in Europe.

The report of the chief of the Ordnance Department exhibits a large quantity of arms and ammunition, manufactured and prepared during the year against the exigencies of war, as well as a very considerable reduction of expense. In five years the cost of manufacturing a stand of arms has been reduced one-seventh of the whole sum, and at the same time it is estimated that an improvement of 20 per cent. in quality has been attained. This department has been aided in its operations by the introduction of machinery, the products of labor are better and more abundant, and the whole system has been improved by simplifying the mechanical application of its powers.

In the Quarter-Master's Department a great saving has been effected, and it is in economy of expenditure only, that this department is susceptible of improvement. Our posts since 1817 have been extended far to the west, and in proportion to the distance of the frontier, must be the expense of transporting subsistence and munitions, which is an important item in the accounts of the Quarter Master General—making allowance for the reduction of the army, there is a difference in the expenditure of this department between the year 1817 and 1822, in favor of the latter, of $108.674,59, a difference, which is the result of mere administration, and on items common to both years. In this estimate the extension of our frontier, and a change in the organization of the army inseparable in its reduced state, from the maintenance of its efficiency, both of which circumstances tend to augment very sensibly the present expense, have not been considered.

In the Pay Department retrenchment is impracticable, except by reduction of numbers. The pay of the army is ascertained by fixed terms incapable of variation under all change of circumstances, such as the fluctuation of prices, and the differences which mark particular stages of the public prosperity. The administration of the department has been improved by a more rigid responsibility and greater promptitude in the execution of its duties.

In the medical department an almost incredible economy has been effected, by making its officers more strictly accountable, and by banishing the evils of dishonesty and empiricism. In 1817, and previously, medical stores were furnished as demanded by agents unacquainted with the medical profession, and without any inquiry into the reasonableness of the demand. The change in the organization of the department, by placing at its head a professional man, has reduced the expense of the sick from seven dollars to two dollars and a half per man; and, by increasing at the same time their comforts, has diminished the frequency of death, and abridged the duration of disease.

The Department of Subsistence has been subjected to a total reformation, as appears by the report of its chief. The supplies were formerly obtained by contract, and furnished in detail by the contractors themselves, or their agents. Since the establishment of the Commissariat, the machinery of the department has been composed of officers detached from the line, bound to fidelity by a peculiar and military responsibility, and intervening as the sole agents between the government and the final consumer. Under the contract system, the expense of subsisting the army for the three years previous to its abolition, amounted to $2,361,453 97; the expense of subsisting it for three years by the Commissariat, has amounted to $1,575,933 18—which leaves a balance in favor of the latter of $785,520 79. The quality of the ration has improved in proportion to the increase of economy in administering the department; and the government, by purchasing at the market in the person of its agents, avoids the expense, which went under the old system in the form of profits to the pockets of the contractors. The new system adds to efficiency, responsibility of its agents, and certainty of operation, the advantage of adapting itself to the fluctuations of the market, and of maintaining, between the real value of an article, and the price paid for it by the government, an invariable proportion.

The expenses of the Purchasing Department have also been very considerably reduced; but as its operations are perfectly simple, and are not capable of being advantageously modified, the superior economy of the present time to years past is owing to reduction of prices in the country at large.

Such are the important results of the reformation instituted by the Secretary of War in the administrative departments of the army. Previously to this revolution, there was scarcely a department, which possessed a chief endowed with control over his subordinates, and held accountable in his turn to the government. There was no dependance, which was efficient; and responsibility was so diffused that frauds were perpetrated without detection. In the disbursing departments of the army now, every agent is bound to fidelity in the transactions confided to him in a double operation of responsibility—in a pecuniary sum as a public agent, and by the penalty of his commission as a military officer. The army is effectually guarded against the recurrence of that profusion, pillage, and irregularity, which sullied the military administration of the late war, and led to those extravagant expenditures, which have so embarrassed the finances of the nation. Should the calamities of war assail us to-morrow, the simple and efficient machinery of the War Department would administer to the wants of a force increased to an indefinite extent, without any change of organization, but by the mere appointment of additional subordinates, proportionate to the extended operation of the system.

In spite of the efficiency, order and economy, by which the established system of military administration recommends itself to the nation, the frame of its organization and its operation have been assailed with imputations of extravagance and inutility. But every act of hostility has had the effect of rendering more conspicuous the merit of the system, and the reputation of its founder.—Enmity has excited investigation; and investigation has developed newly created excellencies, which its assailants had too much prejudice, or too little sagacity, to discover.

The Secretary of the Navy reports the capture of 22 piratical vessels, besides barges and boats, by our naval force, in the West Indies.

It appears also, by his report, that we have a 74 gun ship and schooner in the Pacific ocean—a sloop of war and schooner in the Mediterranean—a corvette on the coast of Africa—a frigate, corvette, sloop of war, brig, four schooners, and a gun-boat in the West Indies; and that a sloop of war and brig, are repairing for the West Indian service.

Two 74's, five frigates, a steam ship, and a sloop of war are in ordinary.

Nine 74's and five frigates are either finished and launched, or in forwardness, protected by houses.

Materials for building have been collected in great abundance, docks and houses constructed for the security and repairs of ships of war, and every preparation made for promptly enlarging, on emergency, our maritime equipments.

Next, in order, is the correspondence of our naval officers on the West India service, with the Navy Department and the Spanish authorities. It presents in detail the operations of our force in relation to the piratical armaments, the result of which is given above in the enumeration of captures. Some captures of vessels belonging to the United States had been made by privateers of Porto Rico, on the ground of violation of the laws of blockade, and the correspondence leaves unfinished the discussion of the subject between the commander of our naval force and the Governor of Porto Rico, as well as a judicial investigation of some of the captures before the tribunals of that Island.

In the Treasury Department exertions have been made to effect the settlement of the numerous irregular, and confused accounts, which arose during the war between the government and its agents, and during the last five years the sum of $93,175,396 55, out of the sum of $103,068,876 41, has been audited. The disbursements of the current year are in a regular train of settlement.

In a review of the history of our government, it will be manifest, from a com-

portion of its several stages with the course of the present administration, that no space of time has been so uniformly prosperous as the last six years, and secured results so beneficial to the community. While our external strength has been increased by the the fortification of assailable points, and internal industry encouraged by the patronage of the government, emigration has penetrated, under military protection, to the remotest districts of our North-Western possessions,—in the oldest settlements improvement is visible in the division of labour and the multiplication of industrious pursuits, and there has been a regular progress in every class of the community to comfort, security, and happiness.

Amid the general tranquility factions have for a time arisen, but with the invariable result of exposing their own impotence and of displaying more conspicuously the popularity of the government. The very improvements, which were introduced with such success into the administration, have been the most virulently assailed, because hostility, in seeking objects exclusively the work of the government, could find only the sources of benefits, which its wisdom had opened to the country. The individuals, who have instigated and led this opposition, have been known to the nation neither in fortune nor calamity. Danger could not inspire them with patriotism in war, nor public spirit with eloquence in peace: 'tis only when a petty embarrassment clogs the machine of government that they emerge from obscurity, bustle a moment at the surface, and sink to oblivion at the returning prosperity of their country.

SENEX.

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31.

Cumberland Road.—The Senate took up, in committee of the whole, the bill making an appropriation for the repair of the national Road from Cumberland to the Ohio river—Mr. Barbour in the chair.

On the question of filling the blank 1[illegible] in the bill for the amount of the appropriation—

Mr. Talbot said that he was not able, from his own observation alone, to say with confidence what sum would be adequate to the object of the bill. At the last session the sum of $9000 would have been sufficient; but such had been the injuries and dilapidations suffered subsequently by the neglect to make the repairs in time, that he was induced to believe it would now require not less than $30,000 to put the road in good condition on its whole extent. This opinion was founded not on his own observation alone, as he had stated, but on the information of gentlemen of judgment and veracity who had recently travelled the road. He therefore moved that the blank be filled with 30.000.

Mr. Macon thought it would be best not to decide this question by guess, but endeavor to obtain information to govern the Senate in voting the appropriation; and for the purpose of giving time for inquiry, he moved that the bill be postponed to Thursday.

Mr. Talbot had no objection to the postponement; but he was not aware of any means by which the Senate could acquire more precise information than it now had in its possession—the opinion which he had given, being derived from the information of intelligent men, who had just passed over the road.

Mr. Smith, of Md. thought the sum proposed rather large; and suggested whether the gentleman had not better inform himself, at the Treasury Department, what sum would probably be necessary for the object.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, would not object to the postponement, if gentlemen would point out any resources of positive information; but he was convinced, after all their inquiries, the question would be entirely conjectural. It was impossible for the Senate, on such a question, to proceed with mathematical certainty; he wished them to vote, at once, the sum which appeared to them requisite—either 30,000, or 25,000. or 20,000 dollars, but not procrastinate the subject without any probability of acquiring more precise information. His colleague had conversed with intelligent gentlemen well acquainted with the road, and the information derived from them was as good, he presumed, as could be obtained; if any better were expected, he would thank gentlemen to point it out. Although he believed that 30,000 dollars would not be more than necessary, he would rather take 20,000 than postpone the bill. Mr. J. remarked that the Senate had been liberal to the West at the last session, on a similar question, and he hoped they would now shew towards that section of the country a feeling not less kind, but vote a sum adequate to put the road in repair.

The bill was then postponed to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31.—Mr. Fuller, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill, allowing $150 per annum, each, for five years, to the mother and sister of the late Wm. H. Allen, deceased; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Fuller from the same committee, to whom was recommitted the bill to incorporate the United States Naval Fraternal Association, reported the same with sundry amendments.

INTERCOURSE WITH HAYTI.

Mr. Hill submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the present state of the trade and intercourse between the United States and the Island of Hayti, and report what measures would be necessary to improve the Commerce between those countries.

The question was taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to without debate.

On motion of Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, by unanimous consent, That the Post Master General be directed to communicate to this House such information as may be in his possession, shewing the state and condition of the Cumberland Road, and that he state whether any obstacles exist, to the safe and speedy transportation of the United States' Mail upon said road; and what effect they may have, if not removed, on the expenditures of the Post Office Department.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.—Mr. Allen, of Tennessee, offered the following resolution, which, by the rules of the House, of course lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House such information as the department over which he presides affords relative to a loan of one hundred thousand dollars made to Scott, Thornton and White, late City Commissioners, particularly the time when, and the authority under which said loan was made, the conditions that were to have been performed, and the accountability secured; how far the same has been complied with, and the difficulties (if any) that exist in a settlement of the transaction with the accounting officers of Treasury.

Mr. Denison submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House the time to which the accounts of the General Post Office have been rendered to the Treasury Department; the time to which the same have been settled, and the differences (if any) which exist between contracts for transporting the mail, and the amount paid upon those contracts, specifying the cases in which such differences may be found.

This resolution, by the rules of the House, of course, lies one day on the table.

NAVAL FRATERNAL SOCIETY.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Fuller, took up the bill to incoporate the United States' Naval Fraternal Association.

The remainder of the days' sitting was spent in debate upon this bill.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs were two: the one proposed to change the mode of electing the officers of the Association, so as that the election shall be held in this city, instead of at the different naval stations—the other was a new section, reserving to Congress a discretionary power to repeal the charter.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, in one or two particulars, the principal of which was, to limit the personal property to be held by the Association to the value of two hundred thousand dollars.

The debate covered a wide ground. The following gentlemen engaged in it:

FOR THE BILL.	AGAINST THE BILL.
Mr. Fuller,	Mr. Hardin,
Mr. McLane.	Mr. Colden,
	Mr. Gilmer.

Mr. Mitchell also engaged in the Debate, but principally with a view to enforce the propriety of the amendment, which he succeeded in obtaining.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina, the Yeas and Nays were ordered on the question of ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

The question was not taken, when, on motion, the House adjourned.

Previous to the adjournment—

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President of the United States, received by the hands of Mr. Everett, communicating information, in compliance with a resolution, relative to "the several laws which have been made by the Governor and Legislative Council of Florida, together with such information as may be in the possession of the Executive," accompanied with a report from the Secretary of State; also, one furnishing "a detailed statement of the current expenses of the Ordnance Department for the years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821, and as much as can be shewn for the year 1822," &c. &c. accompanied by a report from the Secretary of War on the subject; and one stating "the progress which has been made in the execution of the act of the last session, entitled "An act to abolish the Indian Trading Establishments," with a report from the factories respectively, and transmitting therewith a report thereon from the Secretary of the Treasury, and stating that, "in further execution of the act of the last session, treaties have since been made with the Osage and Sac Indians, by which those tribes have severally relinquished to the United States their right, under preceding treaties, to the maintenance of a factory within each respectively."

The first of these Messages was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; the second to the Committee on Military Affairs; and the last to the Committee on Indians Affairs.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 3.—By the regular packet ship Montano, arrived in 40 days passage from Havre, we have received our files of Paris papers to the 19th Nov. inclusive, as well as London papers to the 14th of Nov. The elections which were going on in France, appeared to occupy the chief attention. We observe that it is announced, as matter of congratulation, to all true Royalists, that M. Hyde de Neuville had been elected a deputy from the department of the Nievre. The Congress of Verona had not broken up, but were in active session, despatching couriers to and fro. M. de Montmorenci, however, is still announced in the Paris papers of the 17th as expected in that capital in a few days. M. de Chateaubriand is however left at Verona, to look after French interests.

The London paper on the contrary, the Times, surmises that Madame Montmorenci, whose departure from Paris to meet her husband, had been announced, would continue her journey to Verona, and it adds "as in the actual state of parties in France, it is natural to assign a political motive to a journey, at this season of the year across the Alps, it is said the minister's wife is the depository of secrets, which could not be confided to a less confidential agent." Our extracts follow:

Madrid, Nov. 3.—A plot is said to have been discovered in this city. It was the monks again who were its instigators. Many arms were found in the Convents of Atocha and Buen Retiro. Another plot has also been defeated at Grenada, where four priests, a colonel and several members of the tribunal were arrested.

Extract of a private letter published in the Constitutionel:—

The actual situation of the peninsula, its dangers, internal and external, have given a most imposing solemnity to the actual discussions of the Cortes. The merit of the Speakers is the greater, as they all speak on the spur of the occasion, and have no written discourses. The galleries are always filled, and sometimes turbulent. On one occasion, when a deputy had given an unpopular vote, the galleries broke out into violent murmurs, whereupon the Gen. Alava rose and sustained the pure Spanish character, by requiring proudly that silence should be re-established.—"No Spanish deputy, said he, should for a moment suffer that he could be supposed to yield to fear, in voting according to his conscience.—This would be affording to our enemies, the pretexts of saying that we are not free, while in fact we enjoy perfect freedom." The most complete silence reigned in the assembly, after these remarks—and then Gen. Alava pronounced his vote loudly in favor of the popular side.

Odessa, Oct. 22.—News from Constantinople of the 18th inst. announce that the grand Turkish fleet has repassed the Dardanelles, in a very bad condition.

A letter from Verona of the 24th ult. has the following intelligence:—"The emperor of Russia is dying of ennui; the prince of Sweden (son of Bernadotte) has been well received by the sovereigns, particularly by the emperor of Austria. He has been as much noticed, as tho' his legitimacy extended to Ohio, or his genealogical tree covered with its branches half the thrones of Europe. The young prince had an interview with the duke of Wellington, and left him, it is said, without being particularly struck with admiration at its conversation."—*Times.*

Bayonne, Nov. 10.—The Army of the Faith is in the greatest disorder—its bands are every where put to flight. Bayonne is full of Spanish emigrants, and numbers are arriving, but chiefly priests and monks and a few proprietors.

Paris, Nov. 16.—M. La Fayette is re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies for Meaux, although opposed most vehemently by the Royalists, who, to make the thing more sure, dropped their own candidate and adopted M. Menager, who belongs (in the phraseology of the French Parliament) to "the left centre;" and whom, under other circumstances, they would have rejected with as much abhorrence as of M. La Fayette himself. M. La Fayette, however, triumphed (as he ought) over all obstacles. Benj. Constant has lost his election; and in him the Chamber has lost one of its most distinguished men, and humanity one of its purest and firmest advocates.

Madrid, Nov. 6.—The General Riego, (whom the papers had stated to have been shot by Zaldivar) has appeared and taken his seat, and the oaths, in the Extraordinary Cortes.

Should the Congress of Verona attempt to interfere with Spain, even by giving advice, the sole answer it is said, will be the prompt levy of 100,000 men.

Nov. 12.—We have just seen a private letter from Paris, containing the following: "I can state positively, upon the best authority, that one of the most distinguished members of the French Government, M. de Villele, declared two hours ago, that there is no truth in the assertion that the Allies had determined in Congress to assist the Spanish Monarchy with troops." Our own private information corresponds with this statement.—*Courier.*

London, Nov. 14.—The last dispatches received by our government from Verona were of the 5th inst. At that time nothing was decided.—*ib.*

City, 10 o'clock. The intelligence this morning received from Paris is very important. A dispatch has been received from Verona and a cabinet council was immediately assembled at Paris. It was looked upon as certain, that the actual situation of Europe would undergo no change. Indeed, if we can judge from the rise in the French funds, this news appears extremely probable.—*Ibid.*

AFFAIRS OF THE GREEKS.

From a German paper.

TRIESTE, OCT. 2.—Since the dreadful massacres which took place in the Island of Cyprus, the summer before last, the want of news from that Island made us imagine that tranquility had succeeded these first excesses.—We indulge in this pleasing idea with the more confidence, as there has never been the smallest symptom or indication of insurrection in the Island of Cyprus. A letter written by the English Consul to one of his relations, who has resided in our city since the troubles of the East, has dispelled this illusion. The letter, which certainly cannot be suspected, is to the following effect:

"CYPRUS, AUG. 15.—Sixty-two towns and villages in this unhappy island have wholly disappeared; only their ruins remain to attest the barbarity of their destroyers, and yet the rage of these blood stained monsters is not yet appeased. A band of wretches very lately repaired to Morphon, where they destroyed every thing with fire and sword; the women and children were for the most part taken and confined for several days in private houses without food; those who were not destroyed by hunger, were burnt together with the houses. Every house is marked by murders in all parts of the island. The Christians are hunted like wild beasts.

"It is chiefly upon the churches and the ministers of the Christian religion that these stupid Turks continue to exercise their fury. At St. Niassa, after killing or taking prisoners the inhabitants in the time of peace, they burnt the images of the church, and transformed the edifice into a stable. At Chryso Rojatissa, the church of Aspro Panagia was changed into a mosque. Very lately, the Zabit (Sub Governor) of Cyrenia, at the head of a band of furious wretches, entered the convent of Ponteleimont, like beasts of burden they mounted on their backs, and so rode about the country. Some of these unfortunate men expired from fatigue The Governor of the Island, a man equally ferocious and stupid, lately sent his Covas, (the performer of his orders) to the monastery of Kicou, where some caloyers, (anchorets) still remained. This officer, no less cruel than his master, made several of these poor solitaries expire in torture; among others, Father Sylvester, who was known throughout the Island.—The rest dispersed, leaving the monastery deserted.

"The Turks then set fire to the environs. The conflagration continued 23 days, gradually extending to all the neighboring districts. Several fine forests of fruit trees, vine yards, &c. have fallen a prey to the flames. The damage done by the fire is incalculable. A tract of country thirty-five leagues in extent, formerly so remarkable for its high cultivation and fertility, is now nothing more than a heap of ashes.

"That part of the island which is occupied by the troops of Mahomed Ali, Pacha of Egypt, alone enjoys tranquility. Selih Bey, who commands for the Pacha, makes his troops observe the strictest discipline. If Mahomed Ali should withdraw his troops, as there is reason to fear, there would be no longer any security even for the Franks."

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

We have heard of several accidents happening on Wednesday, which in the circle to which they are felt, have converted a "merry Christmas" into a mournful one. Among those which make the deepest impressions, is the death of Mr. John Brown, a native of Scotland, who has been in this country about two months, and came to receive the property of his uncle (W. Brown, sen.) who was unfortunately killed at the theatre on the memorable 26th December, 1811. Mr. B. was in company with a friend, at the Eagle Hotel on Wednesday night—and as they were leaving the third story to descend the stairs, with their arms affectionately thrown around each other, they lost their balance and fell over the bannister from the third to the first story; completely through the well of the staircase. Mr. B. was precipitated upon his head: which was reduced to the consistence of a mummy; and died immediately. His companion, more fortunate than himself, fell upon him, and was not seriously injured. Thus, in the "twinkling of an eye," was a fellow being plunged into eternity, leaving a wife and two children to deplore his untimely end!

Richmond Enquirer.

HORRID MURDER.

On the 26th ult. one of the most cruel murders was committed upon the body of Miss *Mary Wynne*, daughter of Mr. Joseph Wynne, of Tyrrel county, that we ever recollect recording in our section of the country. The particulars, as we have them from one of the Jury of Inquest, are these—She was murdered in the early part of the day in an upper room of the house in which she resided with her grand father, a man upwards of 96 years of age, and found soon after the horrid deed was committed in a state of insensibility, weltering in her blood, with her throat cut, and a stab in the right side of her neck, said by a physician who was present, to have penetrated the main artery. She died soon after she was found, without being able to disclose who were the perpetrators of the brutal act: Suspicion, however, soon rested upon four Negroes belonging to Mr. John Tarkinson, the grand father of the deceased, who were immediately taken up, and after undergoing an examination before two Magistrates, were committed for trial at the next Superior Court of that county, to be held the first Monday in March next. What led to the commission of this unpardonable act upon a helpless female, is entirely unknown; but time, we trust, will bring the matter to light: and let the perpetrators be who they may, we devoutly wish that they may be made to suffer the penalty of the law—Lest any unfavorable impression should be formed against the deceased, respectable testimony was introduced to prove, that she was perfectly sane previous to the commission of the murder.

Edenton Gazette.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 30.—Commodore Porter has purchased for government the Steam Boat Enterprize and the ship Zodiac, of this port. They are to be employed in the expedition fitting out against the pirates of Cuba. The former draws only three or four feet water, and is admirably calculated to ferret out the pirates which infest the shores of that island.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1823.

ISAAC McKIM is elected Representative to Congress from Baltimore District, in the place of Samuel Smith, recently transferred to the Senate, by a majority of 81 votes over his opponent, Gen. Winder; and to the 18th Congress, by a majority of 62.

ADAMS AND SMYTH.

Gen. Alexander Smyth, of gasconading memory, in a circular letter to his constituents, offering himself as a candidate to represent them in the next Congress, thought fit to make some pretty serious charges against J. Q. Adams, which he gave as his reasons why he should not vote for him as the next President. To these charges Mr. Adams has thought it his duty to reply; and he has accordingly published in the *Richmond Enquirer*, a lengthy and ably written replication, addressed to the electors of the district which Gen. Smyth represents.

As we did not publish Gen. Smyth's circular, criminating Mr. Adams, we are under no particular obligations to give his defence; though as a piece of political history, and as containing discussions of important constitutional questions, it would doubtless be interesting to many of our readers. But its length far exceeds the limits of a weekly paper; and, this, we suspect, will be pled as an excuse by some of our brother editors, who, in strict justice, are not entitled to it, for likewise excluding the Secretary's defence from their columns. It may be as unpleasant for them to *recant*, as they supposed it impossible for Mr. Adams to *explain*.

Gen. Smyth's first charge against Mr. Adams, is *relationship* to his *father*; to this charge he of course pleads guilty. Another is, that he was opposed to the acquisition of Louisiana; this Mr. Adams shows to be untrue. He was opposed, not to the acquisition, but to the *mode* of taking possession, of Louisiana, and of incorporating it into the Union, upon constitutional grounds, which are very ingeniously and forcibly stated; but of which we have not time to give even a bird's-eye view. He is charged, too, with having been either a friend to the *slave trade*, or desirous "to render the acquisition of Louisiana injurious by permitting the unrestrained influx of foreign slaves:" this accusation is shown to be no better founded than the preceding one. Again he is accused of having been unfriendly to commerce; and Gen. Smyth accounts for this on the ground that Mr. Adams was unwilling that Mr. Jefferson's administration should have the credit of giving protection to commerce: this charge descends with the others to the tomb of the Capulets.—These are the prominent charges against Mr. Adams, and are founded on naked votes of his recorded on the journal of the Senate of the United States: these are the proofs that he is "no statesman;" that the "pernicious passions warp his judgment;" and they carry considerable plausibility on the face of them: but when the real facts are given, the veil of speciousness which covered them is drawn aside, and they appear as hollow and as harmless as the General's proclamations.

We have given this very brief view of the controversy between Gen. Smyth and Mr. Adams, because, as being on of the passing, and, in some respects, interesting events of the day, we could not, consistently with our duty as public journalists, wholly pass it over; nor could we, within our narrow limits, lay before our readers the controversy *in extenso*.

The establishment of the *Raleigh Star* has been disposed of by Mr. Henderson, its late proprietor and editor, to Messrs. *Bell & Lawrence*, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. As fellow-laborers in the same cause with ourselves, that of spreading light and knowledge among the people, and supporting the interests of our common country, we most sincerely wish them success. The paper appears with new type; and such other alterations and improvements have been made, as will insure to it, no doubt, the support and approbation of an enlightened and liberal community.

ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The committee on the subject of live stock respectfully report to this society, that on Thursday, the 24th ult. they attended at Salisbury the exhibition of live stock, and profess themselves highly pleased with the size and good appearance generally of the animals brought forward. This exhibition, altho' but the effort of an infant society, plainly shows the great utility and importance of such institutions, and does much credit to the zeal of its members. This committee report, that of the stock produced, Saml. Jones had the best bull calf, Wm. Howard the best heifer calf, John Beard, jr. the best boar pig, and Saml. Jones the best sow pig; and that they award to the owners of these animals the premiums established thereupon by this society. The committee further report, that Mrs. Kelly exhibited a very fine and large yoke of oxen; Michael Brown an elegant high-blooded horse colt; Dr. Ferrand the best mare colt (by the imported horse Eagle;) this is an animal of great promise; and John Beard, jr. the best breeding sow. The committee recommend to this society, to award to the owners of these last mentioned animals honorary premiums due to their spirit and enterprise.

WILLIAM HOWARD,
JOHN BEARD, Senr,
JOHN LINN.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The committee on the subject of Domestic Manufactures, beg leave to report to this society, that they attended the exhibition of domestic manufactures on the day and at the place fixed upon by this society. The committee are at a loss for language to express the gratification they felt at this exhibition. We need not go abroad much longer for the elegancies of fashion, if the zeal and spirit which were on this occasion manifested, are properly cherished. The committee state, that Mrs. Kelly exhibited the best piece of fine mixed homespun and the best home made ginghams; Mrs. Kelly also produced three elegant counterpanes, of beautiful texture, and very ingenious workmanship. This lady highly deserves the thanks of this society for the other numerous and excellent specimens she produced.

Mrs. Steele showed us the best piece of home made flannel; also, two of the best pieces of dimity.

Mrs. Rogers brought forward a fine figured counterpane, wrought with much taste and ingenuity; also, a coverlid which highly commanded the admiration of this committee.

Mrs. Ferrand exhibited the best piece of home made carpeting that has ever been seen by any of the members of this committee.

Mrs. Wm. Howard produced the best piece of woollen cloth. This specimen does much credit to the taste of this lady.

Miss Cunningham, the best specimen of spun cotton.

Mrs. Locke, the finest and best pair of stockings. The committee, besides recommending to the society to award to those ladies such premiums as the society may think they deserve, would respectfully suggest a vote of thanks from this society to the ladies who attended the exhibition, and who seemed to take so deep an interest in the prosperity of the society.

SAML. JONES,
WM. MOORE,
JOHN LINN.

A TOUGH YANKEE.

A man named Benjamin Munn, formerly of Deerfield, Mass. lately returned to his native town, after an absence of more than 50 years in the British dominions, during which his friends supposed him dead, and his wife, under that impression, contracted a second marriage. She is now deceased. Munn is in his 85th year, and walked from his residence in Nova Scotia to Halifax, nearly 150 miles; from thence he proceeded by water to Boston, and then continued his journey on foot to Deerfield, being 100 miles farther.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

HARDENED WRETCH.

If the following occurrence should not appear to be of much consequence, it is certainly a novel one. A few days since a man by the name of Abel Brown, of the town of Broadalbin, N. Y. while in a state of intoxication, in company with several others no better than himself, laid his hand upon a stove in the room, by which it was considerably burnt. He moved his hand and deliberately looked at it, and observing it never would be of any more use to him, took a broad axe which was near, replaced his hand upon the stove, and with one blow of the axe severed his hand from his wrist. A surgeon was soon called, who found it necessary to amputate higher up, which he performed, and the patient is doing well.

Delightful result of the new Tax Law.—A man having a capital of $5000, and shipping that amount weekly to Havana—his correspondent shipping to him the same amount weekly in return—will be liable to a tax of $25 per week. If the returns be sold here at auction, and net only $5000 at each sale, the owner pays $150 auction tax; this will amount to $175 per week—which in a year, yields only the sum of $9,100 collected in the State of South Carolina, from a capital of $5000.—Add to this, 25 per cent. of the tax, to defray the expenses of the army bill, and the capital of $5000, pays a tax of $11,375. And from this capital, thus employed, and producing the above result, the owner gets nothing; but loses his labor and his time.—*Charleston Courier.*

THE LOTTERY.

The drawing of the National Lottery, was on Thursday, Jan. 2d, brought to an end. The highest prize ($100,000,) is *said* to have been sold at Richmond, and the next highest, (25,000,) is said to have been sold in the upper part of the state of New-York.—*Alex. Herald.*

The whole number of persons in the Ohio Penitentiary, is one hundred and thirteen. The Columbus Gazette gives a statement of the former occupations of the inhabitants of the mansion. Twenty-eight were laborers, seven shoemakers, three blacksmiths, one was a preacher, one a justice of the peace, one a physician, and one an associate judge! but we do not observe a printer or a lawyer in the whole list.—*Charleston Courier.*

Our Hymeneal Department will be found this week to be pretty well occupied. It is seldom we have the pleasure of recording, at one time, and from one neighborhood, the names of so many devotees at the holy shrine of matrimony; and it is certainly pretty evident, that here do not exist, to any considerable extent, those great obstacles to marriage, luxury, extravagance, and dissipation, which led one of our northern bards, not long since, to predict such doleful times for Hymen; times so excessively dull, that his business would hardly be sufficient

"To pay the rent and lighting of his shop."

Now, by the by, it is neither very classical, nor gallant, to degrade the temple of Hymen to the level of a huckster's shop, where all is *bargain* and *sale*; though it must be confessed, that if there be but little gallantry, there is certainly some *truth*, in the metaphor. But the worshippers at Hymen's *temple*, should not be confounded with the devotees at Mammon's *shop*.

We have wandered, however, from our purpose: we intended to say only half a dozen words, and here we are, ere we were aware of it, at the end of a lengthy paragraph. But as we have already said so much, without saying what we at first intended, we will omit the compliments we had so carefully cull'd out, for fear they might miss their object, as we have ours; and content ourselves with simply expressing a wish, that all our fair friends may get husbands (if they wish!) and that those of the rougher sex who want wives, may *deserve* them.

"For love alone our home endears,
Love softens e'en the grief of tears,
Like erring creed of Moslem faith,
Whose Houris sooth the pang of death."

MARRIED,

In Warren county, at the seat of Gov. Turner, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Fitz, Maj. *George Locke*, to Miss *Fanny Macay*, both of Salisbury.

In the neighborhood of Beattie's Ford, Lincoln county, on Sunday, 15th ult. Mr. Starling Heaker, to Miss Betsey Winters.

Also, on Tuesday, 17th ult. Mr. William H. Howard, to Miss Rachel Waggoner.

Also, on Wednesday, 18th, Mr. Robert Clifton, to Miss Martha Cashon.

Also, on Thursday, 19th, Mr. Aaron Farrar, to Miss Peggy Farrar.

Also, about that time, Mr. Stephen Cobb, to Miss Levicey Steely, daughter of Mr. Lorick Steely.

Also, about the same time, Mr. David Darr, to Miss Linebarger.

Also, Mr. Starling Parker, to Miss Sally Beal.

Also, on Thursday, 26th, Mr. Osbourn Walker, to Miss Christina Hinkle.

Also, on Tuesday, 31st, Mr. John Hager, to Miss Nancy M. Cox.

Also, a short time before, Mr. William Williams, to the amiable Miss Tempe Bumgarner, all of Lincoln county.

DIED,

At Philadelphia, on Monday night, the 30th of December, Mr. JOHN MELISH, Geographer, in the 52d year of his age. Mr. Melish was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, but, being ardently attached to the principles of liberty, he emigrated and settled in this country in the year 1809. Since that period his labors have been eminently useful to his adopted country. His works in the sciences of Geography and Political Economy are universally known, and their importance has been acknowledged by the highest characters in our country.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, *Jan.* 9.

Cotton, 9 to 10 60; flour, 6 to 7; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 40; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 13 cents; molasses, 35 to 38; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 11 dollars per cwt.—loaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax-seed, 90 cents to 1 dol.; tallow, 10 to 11 cts. per lb.

CHARLESTON MARKET, *Jan.* 6.

Cotton, 11 50; flour, 7 a 8; corn, 60 to 65; coffee, Havana, 26; St. Domingo, 22 a 24; sugar, brown, 7 a 8, Muscovado, 8 a 9; molasses, 25 a 30; salt, Liverpool, 50 a 55; Turks Island, 55 to 60; whiskey, dull at 34 a 35; cotton bagging, 42 a 45, best 42 inch; common, 36 cents; North-Carolina bank bills, 1½ a 2 pr. cent. dis.; Georgia do. 3½.

CHERAW.

TAMPLET & CHAPMAN have just received, per the Steam-Boat *Pee Dee* and *Maid of Orleans*, the articles as under, which they will sell low for CASH or BARTER, at their store in Market-street.

2500 bushels Salt,
15,000 lbs. Sugars
5000 lbs. Coffee
5 hhds. Molasses
20 casks Cheese
30 kegs Nails
25 bbls. Mackarel
20 bbls. Northern Rum
2 puncheons Jamaica do.
20 ps. Cotton Bagging
1 cask Spanish Indigo
Cases of Wool Hats
250 pair men's coarse shoes;

Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, and Glass Ware.

Cash given for Cotton, Tallow, Bees-Wax, and Flax-seed.

Cheraw, January 1, 1823.—6t'42

Laffan & Cromwell,

CHERAW, S. C.

OFFER for sale, at their store in Front-street, a large and general assortment of *GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE*, &c. wholesale or retail, for cash, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers; who are solicited to call and judge for themselves. The highest market price paid for Cotton and every species of country produce.

Cheraw, January 1, 1823.—6t'42.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Thursday, the 13th of February next, will be sold, at the residence of the subscriber, 10 miles west of Salisbury, on the Sherril's Ford road, nineteen NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Also, several horses, &c. &c. and about 40,000 lbs. cotton in the seed. Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchasers securing payment by bond, with approved security, before the property is altered.

ALLMAND HALL.

Rowan County, Jan. 14, 1823.——5wt'41

Wagon for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a new Wagon, with a full set of gears for four horses. Also, the wood works of two wagons. All of which he will sell low for cash, or corn.

JOHN BEARD, sen.

Jan. 18, 1823.—4wt'40

Blue Dyeing.

THE subscriber informs the public, that the DYEING of BLUE will be carried on at his house, the present season, by Mrs Elizabeth Dickey, at 12½ cents cheaper in the pound, than it has ever been done for in this part of the country. The price for the best quality, will be 62½ cents per pound; for the second quality, 30 cents. Persons at a distance, by sending their yarn, by post or otherwise, specifying the quality of the dye, may depend upon having their work done as faithfully, and with as good and permanent colors, as if they themselves were present; and when finished, will be returned to them, by such conveyance as they may direct, on settling the charges for dyeing.

JOHN FULTON.

Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1823.——3t'39

CAUTION.

ABOUT six weeks ago, a man by the name of John James Puller, a shoemaker by trade, and professing also to be a singing-master, with his wife and child, came to my house, and after living with me during the above mentioned time, and getting into my debt to the amount of twenty-five dollars, basely absconded, on the night of the 12th instant, without paying me. He wore away a black coat and pantaloons, and has with him a plaid cloak, lined with green flannel. His wife, Marianne, commonly wore a checked gown, and the child, (about 14 months old,) one of a red color. They are temperate, as far as I know, never having drank any spirits while residing with me. They went away in a gig, with a bay horse. This description of these persons, and of their conduct, is published, to put the public on their guard, and prevent others from being swindled by them in the manner which I have been.

JOHN MILLER.

Rowan County, Jan. 16, 1823.—3wt'39p

Pamphlets Lost.

FOUR or five weeks since, the post-rider from Salisbury to Ashville, Buncombe county, took a packet directed to John M. Greenlee, Esq. near Morganton, containing about 40 small pamphlets; the packet has never come to the possession of Mr. Greenlee; and the post-rider, having a great number of packets and parcels in charge, has missed the pamphlets, and cannot recollect how or where they were left. It is possible, some way or an other, they may have got into the mail. As they are of such a nature as to be useless to any one except the owner, it is requested that whoever has any knowledge of them will send them by mail, or otherwise, to John M. Greenlee, Esq. Morganton; or, if more convenient, to Bingham & White, Salisbury.

January 20, 1823.

Five Coppers Reward.

RAN away from me, lately, *Lewis Womack*, an apprentice to the shoemaking. He is 16 or 17 years old, and has a sheepish, sneaking appearance. All persons are forbidden either to trust him on *my* account, or to employ him on his *own* account, at their peril.

JOHN KINDER.

Salisbury, Jan. 20, 1823.—3wt39

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

M'Iver's Register.

A FEW copies of the Rev. C. M'Iver's North-Carolina Register and United States' Calendar, for 1823, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian,—price 40 cents.

Physic and Surgery.

THE citizens of Rowan, and the adjacent counties, are respectfully informed, that Drs. Schools & M'Affee have united themselves in the practice of *PHYSIC & SURGERY*.

Mocksville, Jan. 7, 1823.—3wt'38

P. S. Dr. Schools begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that applicants for advice will seldom meet with disappointment; as Dr. M'Affee, or himself, will generally be found at their office *some* part of the day.

Lands for Sale.

A GREAT bargain may be had in the land belonging to the late Col. John Brandon: I propose to sell at private sale, on a credit of one, two and three years, the said lands. The tract whereon the mansion house is situated, embraces a great many advantages in point of fertility of soil, good water, healthiness, and other local advantages. It is superior to any stand in the western section of this state. This tract contains 240 acres. As a house of public entertainment, it has been established for 30 years. The cleared land is under good fences, and the buildings have been recently new roofed. Also, one other tract, containing 205 acres. Those who wish to purchase, will call on Dr. John Scott, or address a line to me, at Wadesborough, Anson county, N. C.

A. W. BRANDON, *Agent.*

Salisbury, Jan. 7, 1823.—3mt'47

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. January, 1, 1823.

WILLIAM ATKISON, James Allison. B.—Daniel Blackwelder, Andrew Bostion, Daniel Burdock, Alexander Bane, John Barnhart, James L. Bell, Josiah Bradshaw. C.—Jane Case, Samuel Corzine, William Craton, David Cline, Henry Cress, Noah Corzine, John Con, John Corothers, Jacob Coleman. D.—Henry Doland, Charles Dry. E.—Paul Eatnhart. F.—Allison Fleming, Frederick Freesland, Abraham Fon, George B. Friend. G.—John Gamon. H.—Joseph Hand, Hugh Hyr, Crawford Hobbits, Maj. James Harris, Elizabeth Harris, John Hileman, Levi Hanycut, Thomas J. Harris, Jacob Hoyle, Thompson Hunt, Reuben Hanycut, Ambrose Hanycut, Abraham Higgins, Dr. Moses S. Harris, Joseph Hanycut. L.—Henry Linker, Christopher Light, Christopher Lefter, Jones Love. M.—Washington Morrison, Tobias Misenhimer, Isaac M'Clelland, James M'Calebs, John Misenhimer, Matthias Mitchler, Richard Martin, James M'Clary, John M'Kiney. O.—Daniel Oudy. P.—Martin Pennigen, Robert Perkens, Benjamin Planket, Nathan Phillips, Henry N. Pharr, John Patterson, Hannah Pharr. R.—George Rose, Peter Rumple, Joseph Reed, James Ross, Moses Rogers, Francis Ross. S.—Samuel Sanford, Philip Shine, Elias Snell. T.—William Teter. W.—John C. White, Paul Walton, James Wise, Col. Isaac Wilie, Capt. Josiah White, David Wagester, William Worshem. Y.—John Yoeman, Wm. Young.

D. STORKE, *A. P. M.*

3t38p

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. January 1, 1823.

JOEL B. ALEXANDER, Eli Alexander, Joab Alexander, Amos Alexander, George Allen, James R. Alexander, William Atchson, Oswald Alexander, Margaret Alexander, Sample Alexander, Capt. William Alexander. B.—John Bouges 2, James Brown 2, John J. Barnett, Sylvester Beach, Jane Brown, William Barnes, John Barnett, Ambrose Boggle, Phillip Barnett, Lewis Brawner, Darling Belk, Samuel Black, Wm. Bain, Reuben Boggle. C.—David Cress, Clerk of the county court, Mary Cress, John Cannon, Alexander Cawley, Rev. D. F. Christenburg, Isaac Campbell, Mr. Campbell, Esq. Susan M. G. Clark. D.—Mrs. Dodd, Daniel Davis, John Dow, Andrew Dunn, John M. Davidson. E.—Julia F. Edmonds, Sarah E. Erwin, Frederick Ezell. F.—Alexander Fincy, Reuben Freeman. G.—John S. Gause, William Gray, Robert Gasking, James Griffie, James Gribble, Ransom Gray, Richard Griffin, 2. H.—Joseph Hart, Elam Hunter, Ellay J. Hughes, James Heath, Samuel Houie, 3. I.—James Irwin. K.—John Kendrick, Esq. George Kike. L.—Titus Laney. M.—John M'Coy, James Moore, Robert Meek, Thomas M'Neely, James Mulwea, David M'Donald, Hugh M'Dowell, Elizabeth M'Creakin, Catharine Martin, Daniel Moore, Alexander M'Clarty, Winfield Mason, Smith Miller, John M'Clurkin. N.—John Norris. O.—Long N. Orr, Nathan Orr. P.—Capt. Hugh Parks, William B. Porter, James Plunket, Walter F. Pharr, Philip Paul, Joseph Purviance, 3. Q.—Cyrus Query. R.—Isaac Rich, James Rogers, James P. Rodgers, John Rodgers. S.—James Spratt, George W. Spears, David Smith, Andrew Spratt, Hugh Stinson, Green Smith, William M. Stinson. T.—Jane Tanner, John M. Thomas, William M. Todd 2, William Toler. V.—James Vickery 2. W.—John Wilson 2, Robert Wilson, William Wynens, William Winchester, Jordan Williamson 2, Thomas Williamson, Lydia Wallace. Y.—James Young.

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

All those indebted to me for letter and newspaper postage, should bear in mind that there is no credit in the General Post-Office.

3wt38 WM SMITH.

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

'23 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Sale.

IN virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Rowan county, and the Superior Court of Stokes, I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House in Germanton, on Monday, the 27th of January next, for cash, to the highest bidder, sixteen likely negroes, the property of Archibald R. Ruffin, to satisfy the debt due the State Bank of North-Carolina at Salisbury, and Jeremiah Gibson, of Stokes.

CONSTANTINE L. BANNER, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 31, 1822. 4w37

Military Executions,

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved form, are kept for sale at the *Carolinian* Office.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE BRIDE'S DIRGE.

Written on the death of the Princess Charlotte, of England, by the author of Holtenelm, Legends of Lampedosa, the Hall of Flowers, &c.

Note.—*The Western Islanders imagine, that an apparition resembling a Mermaid, called "Flora," or the Spirit of the Green Isle, always precedes the death of a young and lovely bride.—This apparition has lately been seen.*

* * * * * *

A voice said from the silver sea,
"Woe to thee, Green Isle!—woe to thee!"
The warden from his watch tower bent,
But land, and wave, and firmament,
So calmly slept, he might have heard,
The swift wing of the mountain bird,
Nor breeze, nor breath, his beacon stirr'd,
Yet from the unfathom'd caves below,
Thrice came that drear, death-boding word,
And the long echoes answer'd "Woe!"

The warden from his tower looks round,
And now he hears the slow waves bringing
Each to the shore a silver sound—
The Spirit of the Isle is singing,
In depths which man hath never found!
When she sits in the pomp of her ocean bed,
With her scarf of light around her spread,
The mariner thinks on the misty tide,
He sees the moon's soft rainbow glide;
Her song in the noon of night he hears,
And trembles while his bark he steers.

FLORA'S SONG.

I come in the morn! I come in the hour,
When the blossoms of beauty rise;
I gather the fairest and richest flower,
Where Heaven's dew purest lies.
Then rest thee, bride!
In thy beauty's pride,
Thou wilt rest to-night by *Flora's* side!

The eye I touch must be soft and blue,
As the sky where the stars are gleaming:
And the breast must be fair as the fleecy clouds,
Where the angels of bliss lie dreaming;
And the spirit within as pure and bright,
As the stream that leaps among the tufts of roses,
And sparkles along all life and light,
Then calm in its open bed reposes.
Ah!—rest thee, bride!
By thy true love's side,
To-morrow a shroud his hope shall hide.

I saw them wreathing a crown for thee,
With the riches of empires in it;
But thy bridal robe was a winding sheet,
And the loves that crown'd thee sat to spin it.
They heap'd with garlands thy purple bed,
And every flower on earth they found thee;
But every flower in the wreath shall fade,
Save those thy bounty scatter'd round thee:
Yet sweetly sleep,
While my hour I keep,
For angels to-night shall watch and weep.

O! Green Isle!—woe to thy hope and pride!
To-day thy rose was bright and glowing;
The bud was full, the root was wide,
And the stream of love around it flowing!
To-morrow thy tower shall stand alone;
Thy hoary oak shall live and flourish,
But the dove from its branches shall be gone;
The rose that deck'd its stem shall perish.

FAZIO.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

We do not know when we have felt more sensibly than we did on the perusal of the two following letters from those truly great men, Adams and Jefferson. Both have lived to be the pride and ornament of their country, and have spun out a great number of days in usefulness and honor. 'Tis true they were political opponents, but they cherished for each other a strong friendship, cemented, no doubt, by that arduous struggle, in which both participated so largely. Age seems to be the privilege of those who devote themselves to their country's interest and welfare—and many, indeed, are the examples which our revolutionary heroes have furnished. Let us cherish those who yet live, and respect the memory of those who are gone.

Metropolitan.

Letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Adams, dated Monticello, June 1, 1822.—It is very long, my dear sir, since I have written to you. My dislocated wrist has become so stiff that I write slowly and with pain; and, therefore, write as little as I can. Yet it is due to mutual friendship to ask once in a while how we do? The papers tell us that Gen. Starke is off at the age of ninety three.—***** still lives, at about the same age, cheerful, slender as a grasshopper, and so much without memory that he scarcely recognizes the members of his own household. An intimate friend of his called on him not long since. It was difficult to make him recollect who he was, and sitting one hour, he told him the same story four times over.

Is this life?—with lab'ring step
To tread our former footsteps? pace the round
Eternal?—to beat and beat
The beated track—to see what we have seen—
To taste the tasted—o'er our palates to decant
Another vintage?

It is, at most, but the life of a cabbage, surely not worth a wish. When all our faculties have left, or are leaving us one by one, sight, hearing, memory, every avenue of pleasing sensation is closed, and athumy, debility, and maluaise left in their places, when the friends of our youth are all gone, and a generation is risen around us whom we know not, is death an evil?

When one by one our ties are torn,
And friend from friend is snatch'd forlorn;
When man is left alone to mourn,
Oh then, how sweet it is to die!

When trembling limbs refuse their weight,
And films slow gathering dim their sight;
When clouds obscure their mental light,
'Tis nature's kindest boon to die!

I really think so. I have ever dreaded a doating old age; and my health has been generally so good, and is now so good, that I dread it still. The rapid decline of my strength during the last winter has made me hope sometimes that I see land. During summer, I enjoy its temperature, but I shudder at the approach of winter, and I wish that I could sleep through it with the dormouse, and only wake with him in spring, if ever.—They say that Starke could walk about his room—I am told you walk well and firmly. I can only reach my garden, and that with sensible fatigue. I ride, however, daily; but reading is my delight. I should wish never to put pen to paper; and the more because of the treacherous practice some people have of publishing one's letters without leave. Lord Mansfield declared it a breach of trust, and punishable at law. I think it should be a penitentiary felony; yet you will have seen that they have drawn me out into the arena of the newspapers. Although I know it is too late for me to buckle on the armour of youth, yet my indignation would not permit me passively to receive the kick of an ass.

To turn to the news of the day, it seems that the cannibals of Europe are going to eating one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite and snake; which ever destroys the other, leaves a destroyer the less for the world. This pugnacious humor of mankind seems to be the law of his nature, one of the obstacles to too great multiplication provided in the mechanism of the Universe. The cocks of the hen-yard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same, and a horse, in his wild state, kills all the young males, until worn down with age and war some vigorous youth kills him. ***** I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter; and it is some consolation that the desolation by these maniacs of one part of the earth, is the means of improving it in other parts. Let the latter be our office; and let us milk the cow, while the Russian holds her by the horns, and the Turk by the tail.—God bless you and give you health, strength, good spirits, and as much of life as you think worth having.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. Adams' reply.—Montezillo, June 11, 1822.—Dear Sir—Half an hour ago I received, and this moment have heard read for the third or fourth time, the best letter that ever was written by an Octogenarian, dated June 1st.

* * * * * *

I have not sprained my wrist; but both my arms and hands are so overstrained that I cannot write a line.—Poor Starke could remember nothing and could talk of nothing but the battle of Bennington. ***** is not quite reduced. I cannot mount my horse, but I can walk three miles over a rugged rocky mountain, and have done it within a month; yet I feel, when sitting in my chair, as if I could not rise out of it; and when risen, as if I could not walk across the room; my sight is very dim, hearing pretty good, memory poor enough.

I answer your question—is death an evil?—It is not an evil. It is a blessing to the individual and to the world; yet we ought not to wish for it till life becomes insupportable. We must wait the pleasure and convenience of the "Great Teacher" Winter is as terrible to me as to you. I am almost reduced into the life of a bear and a torpid swallow. I cannot read, but my delight is to hear others read; and I tax all my friends most unmercifully and tyranically against their consent.

The ass has kicked in vain; all men say the dull animal has missed the mark.

This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The little eels in vinegar and the animalcules in pepper-water, I believe are quarrelsome. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, Russians, Britons or Frenchmen. Ants, catterpillars and canker-worms are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and heaven itself, if we believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians and Mahometans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about these things, nor fret ourselves because of evil doers; but safely trust the Ruler of the skies.—Nor need we dread the approach of dotage; let it come, if it must. *****, it seems, still delights in his four stories, and Starke remembered to the last his Bennington, and exulted in his glory; the worst of the evil is, that our friends will suffer more by our imbecility than we ourselves.

* * * * *

In wishing for your health and happiness, I am very selfish; for I hope more letters:—this is worth more than five hundred dollars to me, for it has already given me, and it will continue to give more than a thousand. Mr. Jay, who is about your age, I am told experiences more decay than you do.

I am your old friend.

JOHN ADAMS.

President JEFFERSON.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

THE DEVIL.

Le Diable peint par lui-meme, by Colin de Plancy, author of the *Dictionnaire infernal*. (*From the French.*)

Talent is not sufficient to recommend the historian. He must have a hero, and if possible, a novel one. From Achilles down to Charles XII. and even to a later period, all great actions have been so carefully recorded, that the majority of panegyrists and poets have been obliged to extol vices for want of virtues; and the writer who is now required to bring a great character before the world, does not well know where to look for one. Distinguished men have in all ages been rare; and as soon as a little hero rises up, twenty historians rush forward to carry him off in triumph, and scarcely allow him time to finish his exploits.

M. Colin de Plancy, after the example of Dante, has descended to the infernal regions in quest of his heroes. In his *Dictionnaire infernal* he made us acquainted with the mighty deeds of spectres and phantoms, and the gambols of fairies, gnomes, &c. Now he presents us with the king of all noctambulary beings—it is Satan, Belzebub, Pluto, Arimanes, Tentates, or Lucifer—finally, it is the devil himself.

Hitherto we have been enabled to form but very imperfect notions of the above singular personage: when we speak of him our language conveys no definite idea. He is conjured up on every occasion; his name is a continual source of contradiction and absurdity; and all because we do not know him sufficiently. Thus, a frank obliging man is called a *good natured devil;* one of bold and determined disposition is a *devil of a man;* a person who excites our compassion is a *poor devil;* an entertaining man is *devilish witty;* when out of humour with ourselves we wish the *devil may take us;* of a troublesome affair we say *the devil is in it;* a man who wants his dinner says he is *devilish hungry;* if he has no money he says the *Devil is in his purse.* Consequently, it is impossible to form any precise idea of the nature of this hero of the infernal regions.

By some, his satanic majesty is described as having bat's wing's, duck's feet, ears like mushrooms, a nose nine inches long, the tusks of a wild boar, and horns which he can turn back at pleasure, when he wishes to travel incognito. Others assert that he is a winged serpent, or that he has an eagle's beak, a cloven foot, and is entirely black. The natives of Nigritia, however, for reasons equally good, maintain that he is white.

But perhaps it is more interesting to ascertain what form Satan assumes when he slips into our houses or ranges through the fields at midnight.—This is the inextricable difficulty; for of the many ingenious persons who have been favored with a sight of the devil there are not two who agree.—He is said to be capable of assuming any form he pleases. Sometimes he disguises himself as a goat, a hare, a blackbird, a toad or a frog; at other times he transforms himself into the trunk of a tree, a sallad, a calf's head, or a hogshead of wine. Many ladies have seen him in the disguise of a monk, and monks have known him to assume the form and features of a pretty woman.

In India, where he is exceedingly pompous, he nevertheless condescends to shew himself whenever he is asked; it is merely necessary to utter a fervent prayer for his appearance. There, if we may believe the good Jesuit who relates these particulars, he appears glittering in gold and precious stones, attended by a gay retinue, surrounded by young virgins, escorted by several regiments of cavalry, and a vast troop of elephants superbly caparisoned. He grants to the unfortunate whatever they request, recommends charity, and orders the rich Indians to give feasts to the poor.

But these are not the only good actions recorded of the devil: he is not continually spreading his nets and tempting holy persons to the commission of sin; he is occasionally honest and disinterested; and M. Collin de Plancy does his utmost to prove that the infernal monarch frequently restores the sinner to the path of salvation. Sometimes, indeed, he is severe through excess of goodness. For instance, it was rather cruel to transform a poor nun into a demoniac, because, as Gregory the Great relates, she regaled herself with a lettuce before she had said her *Benedicite;* or to forbid a hungry man to eat some veal, because it happened to be part of a descendant in the fifth degree of a cow that had been stolen.

On another occasion the devil proved himself still more austere. He appeared under the form of an unknown knight to Count Macon, and carried him off in the presence of his terrified guard and attendants. The pious historian who relates the above anecdote, takes care to add, that the Count had many sins to answer for; that he was in the habit of robbing convents, and that he paid but little respect to the clergy.

In all ages the Devil has rendered great services to the learned, for whom he has alway evinced particular regard. Scaliger was said to have entered into a compact with him. Socrates, Apuleius, Agrippa, Cardan, Cagliostro, are reported to have had familiars who inspired them with knowledge. Roger Bacon was imprisoned because the Devil taught him mathematics. The Knights Templars and Joan of Acre, were accused of holding communication with demons; and M. Collin de Plancy himself would have been burnt a hundred times over, had he lived in former times and known all the fine things which he now ventures to disclose.

Our ancestors had so mean an opinion of the human mind, that they deemed it incapable of producing any thing without the aid of the devil. John Faust, one of the inventors of printing, was suspected of holding open communication with the prince of darkness. In Switzerland the common people entertain so high a notion of his talents, that they attribute to him the construction of several master-pieces of architecture. Dennis le Chartreux says, that the devil is a great geometrician; Milton asserts that he excels in the building of bridges; and Tertullian informs us that the Devil is so good a natural philosopher, that he can carry a sieve full of water without spilling a drop.

For more ample details we must refer the reader to the work. It doubtless contains some few pages which timid eyes might wish to pass over; but it is nevertheless very amusing, and M. Colin de Plancy's hero is as good as most others.

Religious.

EXTRACT

From Dr. Dwight's Sermon on the manner of preaching.

An affectionate manner is in itself amiable and engaging. Men naturally love those, who appear benevolent and tender-hearted; and, most of all, require, and love, this character in the Minister of the Gospel. This character, or its opposite, can hardly fail to appear in his discourses. There are so many things in the subjects of his preaching, which naturally call forth tenderness and affection, that, if he possess this disposition, it cannot fail to appear in his sentiments, in his language, and in his manner of utterance.—Wherever it appears, it will be acknowledged, and loved; and the words of a beloved preacher will always come to his flock with a peculiar power of persuasion.

There is one class of scriptural subjects, about which I wish especially to warn those of my audience, who may one day become preachers of the gospel. This class involves all those, which respect the anger of God against sin, and his denunciation against sinners: particularly, the final judgment and retribution, and the future sufferings of the impenitent. It is no unfrequent thing to hear these subjects discussed in that strong language, and that vehement utterance with which an impassioned speaker labors to express his own indignation, and to rouse that of his audience against atrocious crimes or invading enemies. Vehemence is not the manner of address, which is suited to subjects of this nature. The preacher ought to remember, that in disclosing the doom of the impenitent, he is, perhaps, pronouncing his own. How few, even of the best men, are *assured* of their safety! Were this objection removed, how foreign, how unfitted (to say the least) is it to subjects so awful! I have heard sermons of this description. The emotions excited in my own mind, and abundantly expressed to me by others, were, I confess, a mixture of horror and disgust; feelings, from which good can hardly be expected in a case of this nature. I wish these subjects ever to be handled plainly and without disguise. Such a mode is equally essential to the integrity of the preacher, and the usefulness of his discourses. The words of a preacher should be those of a guilty man to guilty men; of a dying man to dying men; of a man who humbly hopes that he has found pardon for himself, and is most affectionately anxious, that his hearers may find the same blessing also.

MORAL REFLECTION.

Uncertain is the tenure of life.—Those who now experience the loss of a companion that but yesterday, like them, was vigorous and hopeful; who were called to view the lifeless remains, the solemn, mournful procession, and consign to the tomb a partner and a friend; have reason awfully to pause and seriously reflect, that whatever may be their present condition, however health may invigorate their frame—however fortune smile, and worldly pleasures with alluring aspects promise long enjoyment, to-morrow may behold them, swept as a flower before the hand of death—their youth, their beauty, wealth and worldly pleasures, "burried in one common grave"—their spirit—where?—Their conduct must determine. An hour may change the scene, and a death-bed prove the pleasures of the world to be but glittering vanity, when, disposed before the mirror of truth—without virtue, a chaos of darkness and fearful remorse ensues. Serenity and peace attend the virtuous. Temperate are their pleasures; innocent and exhilarating their amusements; their employments rational and useful. Gliding on in an even tenor, their lives are contented and comparatively happy; and their end glorious. View the dying Christian! Cheerful and serenely happy, he yields his breath, and in his Savior's arms his soul reposes in the sure hope of glorious immortality. "Vast are the works of the Almighty!" Sublimely beautiful the appearance of the Heavens! "Orderly is nature in her course!" and wonderful the structure of the earth! More vast—more beautiful—far more transcendently glorious is true virtue in its operations and effect! More valuable than the "gold of Ophir" is religion; and more to be prized than the plaudits of mercenary millions, is the testimony of an approving conscience.

It is not enough, that we refrain from speaking evil of our enemies, if we indulge thoughts of enmity towards them. Let none think that, by placing a guard upon his expressions, he fulfils the law of Christ, if within his heart, joy rises at the distress of those who hate him. We must not rest in the externals of duty; we have a Judge, who "regardgardeth not the outward appearance;" neither let us deceive ourselves, by thinking we have already obtained victory over our own hearts, when those roots of bitterness spring up within them, which hereafter must be gathered, and "bound in bundles to be burnt."